

## FINDS FORTUNE IN OLD BIBLE

New York, June 12.—When Stephen Marsh started for Denver yesterday, where he will make his home with a prosperous son, he had nearly \$5,000 which had come to him unexpectedly, and his conversion to a strong belief in the Bible. When his spinster aunt died thirty-five years ago, she left him only a Bible with the board backs fastened by a gold clasp.

Marsh was not of a religious turn of mind and cast the Bible into an old trunk where it remained untouched until yesterday, when he started to pack for his journey west. On opening the Bible, he found that, between the leaves, had been stored \$4,857.30 in paper money, much of it in fractional currency, on which there may be a premium now.

As Marsh had lived for many years on a pension of \$12 a month, the finding of the monetary means in his financial wilderness immediately converted him to a strong belief in the Bible.

### A Germ Immune.

"Well," said the old gentleman, walking through the International Tuberculosis exhibit, "when I see all this I wonder how I have ever lived to be 84 years old, and I never took a bite of care of myself, either. You see, I was born in the days before they discovered germs. I have slept with the snow blowing in on my bed, cut through the ice to wash my face and hands, eaten all kinds of rich, hearty foods, got my feet wet and let them get dry again or stay wet, put my flannels on and took them off when I pleased—am 84 years old and never had a serious illness. I am afraid now, however, that I will never reach 90 years, as my father and mother did. Looks like a man don't have a fair show with so many germs ready to floor him."

## CAESAR'S GHOST IN POLITICS.

Nations Still Cling Tenaciously to Notion of Empire.

Even more tenacious has been the hold of Caesar's ghost in politics. There are two forms under which the idea of world government presents itself. One, the dead notion of empire, the thing for which Caesar stood, the very name of the man still clinging on in the words czar and kaiser, and the name of his idea remaining in the word emperor; the other, the living idea of federation. When we have come to understand the nature of ghost rule we wonder no longer at some political phenomena otherwise absolutely incomprehensible. Why, for instance, does each nation now strive for the chimera of military preparedness? Germany, England and Japan levy an intolerable tax of money and blood to maintain their armies; the nations are in perpetual travail to bring fourth battleship after battleship. If you go to the bottom of the reason of all this you find no reason at all, or a silly one. For it is manifestly impossible for any one nation to conquer all the others. You ask yourself why one international fleet and army could not be supported, to be at the command of one international court, thus to settle all disputes and enforce all decisions. The answer plainly is that this question is more living, mortal common sense, and hence a puny thing to put against the age-old, dead ghost-principle of empire.—Atlantic Weekly.

### Pet Dogs of the Egyptians.

Excavators in one of the ancient Egyptian cemeteries discovered the bodies of many pet dogs. One of the animals had ivory bracelets round its legs, while several had collars of twisted leather, one with a leather lead attached. The teeth of many of the dogs were in a noticeably bad condition, the result of idleness and unhealthy luxury.

## CHURCH IS BLOWN UP

Meetonla, O., June 12.—Unknown persons blew up the First Presbyterian church in this village last night with a dynamite bomb that had been placed in a window on the north side of the edifice.

Rev. Joseph M. Grimm, the pastor, has taken an active part in fighting the liquor cases now on trial at this place.

This is the fifth attempt in the last day or two at dynamiting in this village, the others having been discovered in time to prevent any damage.

Sheriff Davidson has put a large force of deputies to work on the case and arrests are expected.

### IRVING THE ABSTEMIOUS ONE.

Poet Had Forgotten Finishing Bottle of Port Himself.

It was while Irving was rehearsing "Becket" that he told a story of Tennyson that has both pathetic and humorous significance. In the earlier days, when "The Cup" was in preparation, he had been to see Tennyson in the Isle of Wight to discuss his ideas for its presentation. After dinner the dessert and wine were set out upon a separate table and when they were seated the poet asked Irving if he would like a glass of port.

"Yes, I like a glass of port," replied the actor.

Upon which Tennyson, taking him at his word, poured him out a glass of port and, all unconsciously, finished the remainder of the bottle himself.

Next morning the actor had to leave and had therefore taken leave of his host overnight. But he had scarcely awakened when he saw Lord Tennyson sitting at the foot of his bed.

"How are you this morning?" he inquired, anxiously.

"Very well, indeed," was the guest's reply.

"Are you?" came the response, with just a tinge of doubt in the tones of the voice. "You drank a lot of port last night."

That was Tennyson's way of repenting after a bottle of port!

### ENVELOPES TO SEND ABROAD.

Made Now Lined with Thin Tissue Paper of Any Desired Color.

"Nice sorts of envelopes they have nowadays for foreign correspondents," said a girl who writes letters abroad. "You know the envelopes, like the letter sheets, are made of thin paper so that they won't weigh too much and increase the postage."

"With an envelope of this, plain paper the writing on the letter might show through. So they came to make these envelopes of a paper that was printed on the inner side with close lines in a pretty plaid pattern that you couldn't see through and that served very well, but now you can buy foreign letter envelopes that are made opaque with a lining of the thinnest tissue paper of any desired color."

"Such envelopes you will find and with lining of various colors in stock, envelopes lined with blue or with red or purple or tan or violet, but if you don't find among these just what you want they will show you a book of tissues with samples of 50 or more colors or shades from which you can select first just the color you do fancy or the color you call your own and then you have the envelopes made to order."

### THE GIRL FROM THE COUNTRY.

Habit That Enabled Her Instantly to Be Singled Out.

Said a visitor to a teacher in a business college:

"That girl from the country seems to be the brightest student in the room."

"At the request of the teacher she designated more particularly the girl she had in mind."

"Oh, yes," said the teacher, "she is very bright, but how did you know she is from the country? She doesn't look country."

"Her habit of washing her hands so often gave her away," said the visitor. "I have been sitting here about two hours. In that time she has washed her hands three times. No city girl would have done that; she would have sharpened pencils or turned over the dusty books, and simply have polished her hands on her pocket handkerchief and gone on working. The country girl would find it impossible to work under such conditions. She must have clean hands. All country people have a mania for washing their hands. After each task down go their hands into a basin of water. City life cures most country habits; frequent bathing of the hands is the last to go."

### C. A. SMURTHWAITE'S ADDRESS ON MORMONS

Salt Lake, June 12.—The annual convention of the Utah State Association of Christian Endeavor was opened this morning at the Phillips Congregational church. The convention was to have begun at 10 o'clock, but owing to a late train from Ogden, and the absence of Rev. Noble Strong, Elderkin, president of the state association, the meeting was somewhat delayed and the attendance rather light.

Rev. P. A. Simpkins delivered a feeling address of welcome and urged upon the young workers the necessity of earnest and intelligent effort. He was unable to remain at the morning session, as he had to go to the train to meet Dr. E. F. Clark, father of Christian Endeavor work, who will be here today and tomorrow. Dr. Clark addressed the meeting this afternoon and evening and will preach a sermon at the church tomorrow morning. Rev. Elderkin also had to leave the meeting to meet Dr. Clark, and the services were conducted by T. P. Horn, state secretary.

It was stated by the secretary that some of the societies, namely, Lehi, Payson, Springville, Sandy and some others, had discontinued for the time being.

The feature of this morning's session

was a paper by C. A. Smurthwaite of Ogden, on "Reasons for the Loyalty of the Young People of the Mormon Church." If any went there with the idea that they could hear an anti-Mormon lecture they were disappointed, for there was nothing in the gentleman's talk which savored of bitterness or ridicule.

Mr. Smurthwaite stated that as to the lessons that could be learned from the loyalty of the young Mormons, he would leave that to the inference of his hearers, that what he proposed to do was to briefly tell what he regarded as the reasons for the loyalty of the young Mormons.

He said that the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association were somewhat similar to the Christian Endeavor societies, and stated that the general attendance and interest in the M. I. A. work was most commendable.

"First of all," said the speaker, "the church frowns upon public dance halls, while the young men are encouraged. This shows a social phase to the work, and at these dances the young men have a chance to meet the young ladies."

Mr. Smurthwaite then went on to say that there was great loyalty among the presiding officers of the various institutions of the church and that they had intense zeal. He referred to family prayers and those offered up at meetings, and said that in all God was asked to bless the authorities of the church and also the missionaries. He said that the fundamental reason for the loyalty was that parents taught their children almost from infancy unquestioning obedience to the priesthood and urged them to attend Mutual Improvement meetings and prepare themselves for foreign missions.

"The young are made to feel," said he, "that unless they sustain the church authorities, there is no place for them. There is the parents' faith in exaltation, a difference between salvation. While your preacher pleads for salvation, we young Mormons want exaltation."

He further said that parents and teachers were impelled by a force they did not understand themselves, to urge the young to devotion. Mr. Smurthwaite's remarks were greeted with considerable applause.

### BOISE ITEMS.

Boise, Ida., June 12.—Montie B. Gwinn has returned to Idaho to live, locating again at Boise. Mr. Gwinn returns from Pendleton, where he went four years ago, having bought out the Fernish bank of that city. Some months ago he disposed of his bank there and returned here to make this his permanent home. He is one of the most substantial business men of the state.

The Idaho Northern railroad, operating now between Nampa and Emmett, is preparing to build on into Long Valley, a distance of forty miles. The extension will tap a valuable timber, agricultural and grazing belt and will be of immense assistance to a new and rapidly developing country now comparatively isolated.

Secretary of Agriculture James F. Wilson promises to visit Idaho this summer. Charles C. Cavanaugh, a close personal friend of Senator Borah, who is now in Washington, extended to the secretary a personal invitation on behalf of Governor Brady and Mayor Pence to make this visit to Idaho during the progress of the state fair this fall. The secretary will try to arrange his program to meet this date.

Governor Brady and his staff have returned from Seattle, where they attended the opening exercises of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, for which the Idaho legislature made a substantial appropriation for a state exhibit. They were pleased with the outlook for a successful exhibition, both of the undertakings generally and of the Idaho exhibit.

Charles H. Jackson of Wallace is spending the week in Boise attending to court matters. He spent the past winter in Salt Lake City. Mr. Jackson is a principal owner in the southern Idaho Hercules mine, located near Albion, Cassia county. His company is installing a water power for the operation of their machinery at this mine.

### New Use for Police Force.

The health department of Chicago has succeeded in enlisting the police force in a fight to check contagious diseases, particularly diphtheria. Dr. Evans, the health commissioner, is responsible for this new alliance of brain and brawn. Culture tubes and antitoxin for use in diphtheria cases will be sent to all of the police stations. Physicians are expected to cooperate with the police. "Diphtheria can be prevented and can be absolutely cured if the antitoxin is administered early enough," Dr. Evans says.

"As soon as a physician reports a case of suspected diphtheria a policeman must take a culture tube to him. When the physician obtains the culture the policeman will take it to the city laboratory, where the amount of antitoxin required for that particular stage is determined. The policeman then reports back to the physician."

### AS TO ORIGIN OF THE SPOON.

Shells Probably First Used for Purpose in Prehistoric Times.

The suggestion is offered by a correspondent that the domestic spoon probably owes its origin to the shell. Shells of the mussel, scallop, and oyster, it is believed, were used in prehistoric times as spoons and ladles. Historic times also preserved in the handle being formed of a piece of wood split at one end to hold the shell firmly. Some savage nations make similar spoons up to the present day, and the old Highland custom of offering whisky in a shell has been probably handed down from generation to generation for untold ages.

Westman in his "History of the Spoon," gives Roman specimens which are very simple in design—something like silver caddy spoons, and are much shorter in the handle than those from Egypt. Those for common use were generally made of bronze, iron or brass. They clearly show how the shell shape was retained, and their marine origin is also preserved in the name of a spoon—cochleare—derived from cochlea, a shell or cockle. The Celtic spoon also closely resembles the shell in form, though made of bronze. The horns of various animals, such as the ox, bison and ram, were often used as drinking cups, and as the material was found suitable, it was sometimes used with wood, ivory, metal, etc., for spoon making. Hence the ancient expression: "To spoil a horn to make a spoon."

## SPECIAL DEMONSTRATION

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THE EXPERT INFORMATION IMPARTED WILL MATERIALLY AID A LADY IN OBTAINING A CORSET WHICH WILL ENHANCE THE WAIST LINE.

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THERE'S A MODEL FOR EVERY FIGURE—STOUT, SLENDER OR MEDIUM.

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350 TAILOR-MADE SUITS AT HALF PRICE.  
35 SILK JACKETES AT HALF PRICE.  
50 CRAVETTE RAIN COATS AT HALF PRICE.  
75 LADIES' SPRING JACKETES, 33.13 PER CENT OFF.  
60 VOILE SKIRTS FROM 20 TO 25 PER CENT OFF.  
40 SILK SKIRTS AT COST.  
125 WOOL SKIRTS AT COST.  
150 LACE WAISTS FROM 20 TO 25 PER CENT OFF.  
225 \$1.25 to \$1.50 WHITE SHIRT WAISTS 98c.

JUST RECEIVED A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF LINGERIE PRINCESS DRESSES AND DUCK AND LINEN SUITS.

HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR NOW ON SALE.

HUNDREDS OF YARDS OF EMBROIDERY AT HALF PRICE.

35c, 50c and 60c FANCY RIBBONS ..... 23c

## LAST @ THOMAS

### TRAINING THE FEEBLE STEPS.

Cent School Was a Worthy Ancestor of the Kindergarten.

A cent school is so called because the children who come to it bring each one cent, clutched tightly in a little hand, or knotted in the corner of a handkerchief, a daily offering. If the cent is forgotten, or lost on the way, the child goes home for another, that is all, and has scolding for carelessness into the bargain. The little children go to it—used to go, rather, for indeed this should all be in the past tense rather than the present, the cent school being a thing of the past, and as one might say, a great aunt of the present kindergarten, an old woman from the country, who is rather plain in her ways. Eunice Swain would have thought a kindergarten foolishness. Her children did not come to school to be amused, but to work. She put them on benches in her big kitchen, because it was warm there, and sat in the dining room door and taught them, or chastised them, as the spirit bade her. She taught the three Rs, and manners, and truth telling, and, above all, humility, impressing on these infants daily that they belonged to a generation, not of vipers exactly, but of weaklings—L. H. Sturdevant, in Atlantic.

### Women in Thirteenth Century.

Father Pardow, a New York priest, says that in the thirteenth century there were women teaching in the Catholic universities. In the story of the mother of the Maccabees the Bible says she "joined a man's heart to a woman's thought," which shows that she, rather than man, was considered a person of intellect and capable of thought.

### Lesson for the Whole Race.

Harmony That Might Be If Each Would But Do His Part.

There is no prettier sight in the world than a column of choir boys entering a church and singing the processional as they slowly march to the altar, declares a writer in the Columbus Journal. There is youth in its sweetest aspect—bright-faced boys in all their health and hope, engaged in a beautiful religious ceremony, stepping in harmony to the fairest ideals of worship. But it is more than a mere ceremony. It has a lesson for all—a lesson of the happiest import. See that little boy in the procession—capped in white, the sunrise on his brow, and singing out of his heart a noble melody. He is only a part of a great harmony, and modestly he does his part, content to be simply one to blend his voice in the sweet strain of worship.

### Woman—the Power.

Any publisher will tell you that it is the approval of the women of the country which makes the "big sell," that to be a paying business in vestment the magazine must cater to the women. It is the women of the country who read. The men read the newspapers and the articles in the magazines which their wives recommend to them.—Appleton's.

### Why Darn Stockings By Hand?

You Can Get Free Lessons

No Proof. Just because a man lives like a lord is no proof that he isn't as mean as the devil.

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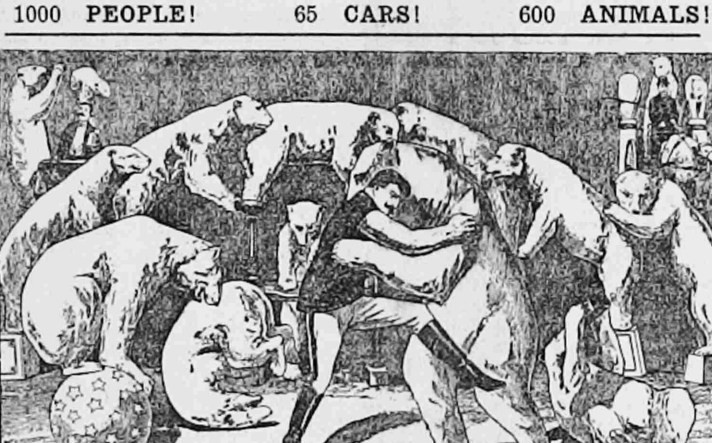
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